CHAPTER IX—PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(Calendar Year 1958)

(i) Public Health.

Health Units.

1161. There were a total of 75 Primary Health Centres of Government of India type and 202 Mysore type Primary Health Units and others and 16 Secondary Health Centres of Mysore type at the end of the year 1958. Apart from these, there were 33 Modified Health Units in the districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur.

1162. Fifty Health Units of the Government of India pattern under the Schemes of the Ministry of Community Development Projects and the Ministry of Health were sanctioned during the year.

1163. Twenty-seven Health Units of the Mysore pattern established during the First Five Year Plan and 20 Health Units of the Government of India pattern sanctioned during 1957-58, continued working during the year.

1164. Mobile Health Units have been set up in Nisna, Kagalwadi and Sulia for the benefit of tribal people.

1165. Five District Laboratories at Chickmagalur, Mysore, Mercara, Raichur and Kolar were working during the year.

1166. Research work on "Chemotheropy of Virus Infections" was being carried on in the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore.

Family Planning.

1167. Eight Rural and 10 Urban Family Planning Centres were functioning during 1957-58. Out of the eight Rural Centres sanctioned during the year, seven were functioning. Three Family Planning Centres at Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, and Lady Goschen Hospital, Mangalore, attached to the Medical Colleges at the respective places sanctioned during 1957-58 were continued during the year.

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1168. In pursuance of the policy of promulgation of Family Planning work, the payment of subsidy to selected private medical practitioners in Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Dharwar for Vasectomy operations at the rate of Rs. 25 per operation was sanctioned during the year.

UNICEF assistance to M.C.H. Programme.

1169. The UNICEF assistance to M.C.H. programme was started in the year 1957. During the year, 20 M.C.H. centres were started bringing the total to 210 centres. Replenishments of drugs and diet supplements were made to those centres regularly out of the supplies allotted from UNICEF, New Delhi.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

1170. To improve the Maternity and Child Health Services, Government have sanctioned a Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

1171. *Incidence of Epidemics and their control*: *Plague*.—Except for a few sporadic cases of plague reported from Mysore District, all the other districts of the State remained free from infection. Since 1953, when the National Malaria Control Programme was launched in the State, plague has almost completely come under control. There were only six (37) attacks and four (15) deaths during the year from plague.

1172. *Cholera*.—The incidence of cholera which was prevailing during the previous year continued during the year in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Raichur and Bellary. The infection spread also to the other districts *viz*., Shimoga, Chitradurga and Mysore. The worst affected districts were Raichur, Belgaum, Bellary, Dharwar, Shimoga, Chitradurga and Bijapur. There were 6,129(5,632) attacks and 2,373 (2,121) deaths from cholera during the year. The mortality rate was 11·86 per lakh of population. As a preventive measure, a total of 16,24,048 anti-cholera inoculations were conducted and 54,001 wells were chlorinated. Mobile Hospital Units have regularly attended to the treatment of patients and other preventive measures.

1173. *Small-pox*.—Out of 5,352 (5,456) attacks, 1,041 (1,289) deaths were reported from small-pox during the year. The mortality rate was 5·21 (6·44) per lakh of

population. Though the infection was present in all the districts and cities of the State, the incidence was very heavy in the districts of Mysore, Bidar, Bangalore, Bijapur, Raichur and Bangalore City. Prompt action was taken to check the spread of infection by undertaking intensive vaccination programme in all the Health Unit areas of the State.

1174. *Influenza.*—The epidemic of influenza appeared in Chikmagalur District and spread to other districts of Belgaum, North Kanara, Bijapur, Hassan, Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar and Chitradurga. During the year, 7,838 attacks with nil deaths were reported. All preventive measures were undertaken to check the epidemic of influenza.

1175. *Kyasanur Forest Disease.*—This new virus disease, which made its first appearance during 1956, in three villages of Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District, gradually spread to Sagar and Shikaripur Taluks, during the year also. Two hundred and sixty-one attacks with eight deaths have been reported from the above taluks during the year. Out of 261 suspected cases of Kyasanur forest disease, 52 cases have been proved positive for K.F.D.

National Malaria Eradication Programme.

1176. *Malaria.*—The National Malaria Control Programme in the State, which was implemented in the year 1953, was switched over to Eradication Programme from 1st July 1958. The programme envisages total coverage and intensified spraying in all the existing 14·63 National Malaria Eradication Units. The Government have sanctioned 4·5 Hypo-Endemic National Malaria Eradication Units in the State which started functioning from 1st January 1959. The benefit of indoor residual insecticidal spraying was extended to entire area of Mysore State.

Hospital Statistics.

1177. Out of a total of 99,37,989 cases treated for all diseases in the State, 2,27,763 were treated for malaria only which works out to a percentage of 2·2 (3·5) for the year.

1178. No death was reported due to malaria during the year.

1179. Intensive treatment was being given to the imported labour migrated to the irrigation and hydro-electric

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projects like B.R. Project, Sharavathi Valley Project areas in the State. In addition, anti-malaria drugs were administered to all fever cases in the areas where surveillance programme was in progress.

Pilot Malaria Surveillance Studies.

1180. Malaria Surveillance work in erstwhile Mysore was continued in the five taluks of Shikaripur, Sorab, Sagar, Hosanagar and Thirthahalli under Shimoga Unit, Koppa, Sringeri and Saklespur under Chikmagalur Unit. These taluks form A. Fluviatilis area where spraying has been completely interrupted.

1181. The Surveillance work areas are covered by a net work of Health Units under the Department. In A. Fluviatilis area, where spraying rounds have been interrupted, a total number of 859 clinical malaria and 7,330 fever cases were investigated. The average number of clinical malaria and fever cases per 1,000 population varied from 0·11 to 0·24 and 1·25 to 1·84, respectively.

1182. The World Health Organisation Experimental Malaria Surveillance Project was started in Mysore during the year.

1183. National Malaria Eradication Publicity Week was celebrated successfully in urban and rural areas by holding public meetings.

1184. *Leprosy.*—Leprosy was only endemic in few parts of Mysore, Kolar, Mandya and Bangalore Districts. The incidence appeared to be high in the Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad Karnatak areas. Sample surveys were undertaken in the districts of Bellary, Bijapur, Raichur, Gulbarga and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District during the year. The Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, with 200 beds provided treatment for infectious cases. In addition, the following five private Leprosy Institutions afforded treatment to sufferers.

(i) Belgaum Leprosy Hospital, Hindalaga, Belgaum.
(ii) District Leper Asylum, Bijapur.
(iii) St. Joseph Leprosy Hospital and Asylum, Kankanadi, Mangalore.
(iv) Silver Jubilee Hospital, Sankeswar, Belgaum District.
(v) Kusta Roga Nivarana Kendra, Kangoan, Belgaum District.

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1185. Under the auspices of the Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Scheme, a Leprosy Control Unit was functioning at T. Narsipur in Mysore District. This Unit was a study centre carrying out investigation, survey and treatment.

1186. Under this scheme, 17 Doctors and 24 Health Inspectors belonging to both medical and non-medical in Leprosy have been trained in the Central Leprosarium, Bangalore, for 5 days.

1187. *Infective Hepatitis.*—During the year, an outbreak of infective hepatitis was reported from the taluks of Mangalore, Udipi, Coondapur of South Kanara District. A total of 1,245 attacks with 15 deaths were reported. Four thousand and seventy-two inoculations with the Gama-Globulin were conducted as a prophylactic measure.

1188. *Formation of an Expert Committee for Eradication of Small-pox and Cholera.*—

Owing to the heavy incidence of cholera and small-pox during the latter half of 1957 and 1958, the Government of India have set up an Expert Committee to go into the question of persistance of the above disease in the country and to suggest ways and means of their eradication. Similar Expert Committee at the State level has been formed to collaborate with the Central Expert Committee.

1189. In most of the N.E.S., and C.D. Blocks of the State, the villagers were given subsidy for introducing hand flush latrines attached to their houses.

1190. During the year, two eye camps-one at Kolar Gold Fields and the other at Hassan were conducted in collaboration with the State Optholmological Society and the local eye camp committees.

Blindness Relief work in rural areas.

1191. In the Public Health Institute, Bangalore, a total of 3,936 (2,537) cases with 10,245 (7,269) articles were examined during the year.

Laboratories

1192. In Vaccine Institute, Belgaum, 1,17,69,580 doses of vaccine were manufactured and 1,14,61,915 doses were issued.

1193. In the Vaccine Institute, Bangalore, the quantity of pulp collected from buffalo calves was 1,342 gms. (2,52,400 doses) and from cow calves 109 gms. A total of 39,35,510 doses were issued to the field.

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Drug Control

1194. The provisions of the Drugs Control Act, 1940, and the Rules thereunder have been operating in the State from 1957. The Drugs and Magic Remedies(Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954, and Rules thereunder were also enforced by the Department during the year.

1195. Proposals for establishing a Drugs Testing Laboratory at Bangalore were under active consideration of Government.

Training Programme

1196. In order to meet the demand for trained technical personnel, candidates were admitted to the Health Inspectors Training Course, Auxiliary Nurse Midwives Course, Health Visitors Course, Family Planning Training, Midwives Training, Dais Training, Laboratory Technicians, Training and Malaria Training during the year.

1197. Besides these, post-graduate training and specialised training have been given to suitable officers and other personnel at All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, and officers were deputed for higher training overseas under State, National and International Scholarships.

Vital Statistics.

1198. *Live Births.*— A total of 5,10,392 births was reported giving a birth rate of 23·5 (23·0) per mille of population during the year in the State. In the urban areas the number of births recorded was 81,481 giving a birth rate of 21·8 per mille of population. In rural areas the number of births was 3,71,117 giving a birth rate of 23·1. The highest birth rate recorded in Dharwar (40·3) and the lowest in Bidar District (2·6).

1199. Of the total births, 2,62,901 were males and 2,47,491 were females which give a sex ratio of 106 male births for every hundred female births.

1200. *Deaths.*— During the year, 2,27,450 (2,38,785) deaths from all causes were reported, giving a death rate of 10·5 (11·2). Death rate was highest in Bijapur District (18·4) and lowest in Bidar District (2·3). The number of deaths recorded in urban areas was 29,646, giving a death rate of 7·9. There were 1,73,715 deaths in rural areas with a death rate of 10·8. The death rate was highest in Bijapur District (18·4) and lowest in Bidar District (2·3).

1201. Of the total deaths, 1,15,797 were males and 1,11,653 were females which gave a ratio of 104 male deaths for every hundred female deaths.

1202. *Infant deaths.*—A total number of 36,196 (37,706) deaths of infants under one year of age was reported giving an infant mortality rate of 70·9 (76·6). The rate was highest in Bellary District (92·5) and lowest in Chitradurga District (41·1).

1203. Of the total infant deaths, 19,772 were males and 16,474 were females. Thus, for every hundred female infant deaths there were 120 male infant deaths. Of the total infant deaths, 14,445 or 48·8 per cent were under one month of age giving infant mortality rate of 34·0 per thousand live births, 4,161 or 14·1 per cent were under 1·3 months, 3,950 or 13·3 per cent were under 3·6 months and 7,018 or 23·7 per cent were under 6 months to 1 year.

1204. *Maternal deaths.*—A total number of 2,615 maternal deaths were reported with the maternal mortality rate of 4·9 (5·3) per thousand births. The rate was highest in Hassan District (8·4) and lowest in Tumkur District (1·0).

Finance

1205. The expenditure of the Public Health Department for the year 1958-59 was Rs. 1,72,26,000 (Rs. 1,33,73,900). Towards meeting the cost of Health activities, a subvention of Rs. 20,43,000 was received from the Government of India.

1206. The total revenue receipts for the year under XXVIII Public Health were Rs. 46,66,000.

(ii) Medical Services.

Number of Medical Institutions.

1207. There were 887 Allopathic Hospitals and Dispensaries in the new State of Mysore at the end of the year 1957. During the year, four dispensaries in the old Mysore State and three dispensaries in the integrated areas were opened. In addition to these seven newly opened institutions, 16 more dispensaries were added, bringing to a total of 910. Out of these, 36 Medical Institutions reported as Ayurvedic. Therefore, the total number of Medical Institutions in the new State at the end of the year 1958 was 874.

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1208. Accordingly, the average population served by each Medical Institution was 22,198·5 (21,873·1) and the average area served was 85·00 (95·7) square miles.

Classification of Medical Institutions.

1209. Out of 874 medical institutions, 173 were Hospitals, 701 were Dispensaries; 720 were rural and 154 were urban. This means that more than four-fifths of the total number of institutions are in the rural places to cater the medical need; 109 were meant specially for women and children and 765 were general institutions meant for all; 283 were Government Institutions, 17 were Government aided, 554 were Local Fund and Municipal Institutions and 20 were others.

Specialist Services Institutions.

1210. There was a total of 516 Specialist Services Institutions in the State. A great majority of these viz., 448 were Maternity Institutions in which Maternity Homes and Child Welfare Centres are included. The number of beds in the Maternity Institutions was 3,169 and in others was 3,175.

Institutions transferred to the Public Health Department.

1211. The number of medical institutions transferred to the Public Health Department up to the end of 1958 was 188.

Personnel

1212. The number of doctors working in all the medical institutions in the State including private institutions and health units, dispensaries transferred from the Medical Department was 1,445, of whom, 1,174 were men and 271 were women; 752 were in urban areas and 693 in rural areas.

Indoor and Out-door Patients

1213. (a) Beds:—The total number of beds provided in all the institutions was 12,124 (11,293).

(b) In-patients:—Out of 3,58,858 (3,38,133) admissions during the year, 2,61,817 were cured, 54,074 were relieved, 18,270 discharged otherwise and 10,868 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·0 (3·1). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 13,074·2 (12,325·8).

(c) Out-door patients:—The total number of new out-patients treated in all the institutions was 1,37,52,490 (1,42,25,474). The average daily attendance of new and old out-patients treated was 73,984·8 (73,322·2).

Note:—In almost all the institutions of the State, the general practice is to register all patients, as a rule, first as out-patients and then to admit suitable cases as

in-patients. So, the number of out-patients mentioned in the Report, generally, includes the number of in-patients also treated in the Institutions.

1214. (a) The following table shows the prevailing diseases for which in-patients were treated and the number of deaths under each of them :— Diseases

	Disease	Number of patients treated	Number died
1	Normal Deliveries ...	56,182	80
2	Anaemia ...	15,939	626
3	Influenza ...	13,368	46
4	Deliveries (other complications) ...	12,710	224
5	Wounds ...	12,562	120
6	Sepsis ...	10,331	90
7	Respiratory ...	8,794	691
8	Digestive Diseases ...	8,525	129
9	Superficial Injury ...	8,174	68
10	Female Genital Organs ...	7,294	29
11	Broncho-Pneumonia ...	6 683	319
12	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis ...	5,905	660

(b) The following table shows the most prevailing diseases for which out-patients were treated in the Institutions —

	Diseases		*Number treated*
1.	Influenza	...	14,20,093
2.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	9,98,907
3.	Wounds	...	9,90,885
4.	Inflammatory Diseases of Eye	...	6,61,874
5.	Upper Respiratory Infections (acute)	...	6,46,699
6.	Acute Bronchitis	...	6,41,860
7.	Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	...	4,19,220
8.	Bronchitis Chronic and others	...	3,97,970
9.	Malaria	...	3,91,826

(c) Infectious Diseases :—Some infectious diseases for which patients were treated both in-door and out-door were as follows :—

	Diseases	In-patients treated	Died	Out-patients treated
1	Cholera	315	68	54
2	Dysentery	10,231	409	7,07,824
3	Leprosy	1,389	33	6,494
4	Plague	5	-	9
5	Small-pox	809	146	652
6	Enteric Fever	5,914	399	30,383

1215. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the Medical Institutions was 2,85,070 (2,98,359), of which 2,79,925 were principal and 5,145 were Surgical Operations.

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secondary. The total number of patients including those remaining from the previous year that were operated on was 2,81,063. Of these, 2,46,500 were cured, 32,509 relieved, 1,262 discharged otherwise, 349 died and 443 remained in the Institutions at the close of the year. The percentage of deaths to total number of operations performed was 0·1 (0·1).

Parturition cases.

1216. The total number of parturition cases conducted by the trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the Institutions including Maternity Homes was 1,29,400 (1,22,611). Of these, 70,259 were institutional and 59, 141 were domiciliary. The number of maternity beds provided in all the Institutions was 2,821. Of the total number of labour cases, 1,14,207 were normal and 15,193 were abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 599, the maternal mortality rate being 4·6 per 1000 births. The total number of births was 1,30,502. Of these, 1,24,423 were live briths and 6,079 were still-births. Among the former, there were 3,726 deaths giving an infantile mortality rate of 29·9 per 1000 live births.

1217. The number of premature deliveries was 4,236, miscarriages 1,939 and abortions 8,808. The number of illegitimate children born was 65 and the number of abandoned children was 26.

Finance

1218. Excluding the Government contribution of Rs. 13,581,438, the total receipts during the year 1957-58 under various heads such as contribution by local bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries etc., amounted to Rs. 44,79,109. The total expenditure for the year under various heads amounted to Rs. 1,76,13,598.

1219. The per capita expenditure on Medical Services for the year was Re. 0·91 (Re. 0·81).

Progress of Recent Schemes.

1220. (1) Important events of the year :—(a) V.D. Clinics, one at Ankola in North Kanara District and one at Gulbarga, were opened during the year.

(b) Cottage Hospitals at Bharkal in North Kanara District and at Soundatti, Belgaum District—started functioning during the year 1958.

(c) Mysore Medical College was taken over by Government on 20th September 1958.

(d) Government have sanctioned starting of Pathology and Pharmacology Departments at Karnatak Medical College, Hubli.

(e) Two Dental Clinics were sanctioned at Virajpet and Somwarpet in Coorg District.

(f) Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Dental College in Bangalore.

(g) Major equipments like X-ray sets, Electrical Laundry Plant, Cold Storage Plant, Sterilizers Boyle's and Anæsthesia Apparatus etc., worth about Rs. seven lakhs have been purchased for use in Government Hospitals in the State during 1958.

(h) The Scheme of Honorary Medical Officers was introduced in Bangalore City in 1958.

(i) The Employees State Insurance Act, passed by the Government of India in 1948, providing the benefits of sickness, disability, deaths, maternity and medical, was brought into force in the State on 27th July 1958.

About 50,000 insured persons were covered by this Act. The families of the insured persons were included in the scheme for the first time in India and in the State, for the medical benefits. There were 22 full-time dispensaries, 2 part-time dispensaries and a 100-bedded Hospital for providing indoor treatment exclusively for insured persons with facilities for a 200-MA-X-ray Plant and well equipped operation Theatre.

(2) Anti-Tuberculosis Measures.—The progress achieved during the year under the II Five-Year Plan was as follows:—

The bed strength of S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore, has been increased by 100, bringing the total to 282 from 182. The upgraded T.B. Clinic at Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore, and a new T.B. Clinic at Chitradurga were opened during the year. The Tuberculosis Clinic at Gulbarga, P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore, and Lady Willingdon T.B. Clinic and Dispensary, Bangalore have been upgraded with Central Subsidy by way of X-ray and Laboratory equipment worth about Rs. 50,000 for each clinic. Domiciliary T.B. treatment centres have been started at P.C.T. Dispensary, Mysore and Lady Willingdon T.B. Dispensary, Bangalore.

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A sum of Rs. 2·31 lakhs was spent on Anti-Tuberculosis Schemes under the Second Five Year Plan during 1958-59.

To have more doctors trained in Tuberculosis work, Government have approved a proposal to start T.D.D. Course in Mysore Medical College.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 33,615 has been paid during the year to Mahatma Gandhi Memorial T.B. Association, Gadag, to meet the recurring expenses of a Sanatorium to be started there.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.—The number of people vaccinated during the year was 3,75,297. Except cases of delayed healing of B.C.G. Vaccination no other adverse effects were noticed. A sum of Rs. 1,91,178-73 was spent on B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme Programme during the year.

T.B. Seal Campaign.—During the 9th T.B. Seal Campaign, seals worth Rs. 50,000 were received and all the T.B. seals were distributed.

(3) Anti-Leprosy Work.—The Central Leprosorium, Bangalore, is a major Leprosy Institution in the State and it continued to be under the administrative control of the Public Health Department. The Senior Leprologist attended, as usual, to Leprosy control work in all the 13 endemic districts of the State and gave suitable instructions to the respective doctors of the L.F. Dispensaries, Health Units and the Health Inspectors in rural areas about the early detection of cases and their treatment by distribution of Sulphone tablets. During the year, 1,59,000 Sulphone tablets were supplied to the endemic areas.

As per the reports from the doctors working in Leprosy endemic areas and the District Health Officers, it is seen that 8,176 cases of Leprosy have been registered for treatment. From this probable number the total leprosy cases for the State is worked out and this comes to 40,000.

A short-term Leprosy Training Course extending over two weeks was sanctioned and a total of 18 Doctors and 24 Health Inspectors have been trained in Leprosy during the year for being posted to Leprosy Centres.

Government Medical Stores, Bangalore.

1221. All medicines and drugs manufactured at the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory Ltd., Bangalore, were purchased to the extent of Rs. 9,03,134. Apart from this, purchases locally and through the Secretary, Stores Purchase Committee, Bangalore, were made to the extent of Rs. 22,44,708.

Medical Inspection of University Students.

1222. Synopsis of Medical and Physical Examination of University students was as follows :—

1	Number of students on roll ...	15,103
2	Number of students examined ...	13,906
3	General health conditions of students	good
4	Average weight	101 lbs.
5	Average height	5'2"
6	Average age	19
7	Skin disease cases ...	212
8	Dental cases	256
9	Eye cases	137
10	Ear defects	69
11	Throat and nose diseases ...	122
12	Tonsils	203
13	Heart cases	43
14	Anæmia	148
15	Lungs	28
16	T.B. suspected	5
17	T.B. definite	...
18	Deformities	42
19	Other diseases	246

(iii) Major Medical Institutions

A. General Institutions.

1223. *The Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.*—The sanctioned strength of 400 beds remained almost the same for the past several years. The number of extra beds in use in this Institution was about 300 which accounts for the serious over population of the Hospital.

1224. Out of 17,812 (17,162) in-patients admitted during the year, 13,545 were cured, 2,046 were relieved, 454 were discharged otherwise, 1,112 died and 655 were remained at the end of the year. The daily average number of new and old patients treated was 729·5 (730·6).

The percentage of death to total in-patients treated was 6·2.

1225. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,87,967 (1,89,269). The daily average attendance of new and old patients was 918·2 (944·8).

1226. Out of a total number of 25,474 surgical operations performed during the year, 9,508 were cured, 15,917 were relieved, 13 died and 36 were remaining at the end of the year.

1227. Blood Bank.—Blood for transfusion was collected from 1,319 doners and the total blood collected was 5,93,550 c.c. All the blood was used for transfusion. The doners were paid Rs. 15 per donation upto 8th November 1958 and Rs. 10 per donation thereafter. Poor patients were paid for from the "Poor Fund".

1228. *The Bowring Hospital, Civil Station. Bangalore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 174(174).

1229. Out of 4,953 (5,613) in-patients admitted during the year, 3,050 were cured, 1,240 relieved, 320 discharged otherwise and 343 died. The daily average of in-patients treated was 215·0 (206·4). The percentage of death to total treated was 6·9 (5·7).

1230. The total number of out-patients treated was 54,767 (63,036). The daily average attendance was 325·7 (329·09).

1231. The total number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 482 and 2,986, respectively.

1232. Blood Bank.—The number of doners bled was 259 and the quantity of blood collected was 90,650 c.c.

1233. *The Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 336 (336). Out of 15,916 (15,979) in-patients treated during the year, 11,212 were cured, 2,724 were relieved and 780 were discharged otherwise, 668 died, 532 remained at the end of the year. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 727·3 (620·7). The percentage of death to total treated was 4·2 (3·2).

1234. The total number of new out-patients treated was 2,49,341 (3,10,427). The daily average of old and new patients treated was 934·9 (1,112·7).

1235. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 1,977 and 6,250, respectively.

1236. *The Civil Hospital, K.G.F.*—There were 60 (60) beds in the hospital. Out of 2,826 (2,449) in-patients treated, 2,238 were cured and 211 relieved, 120 discharged, 173 died and 84 remained at the end of the year. The daily average attendance was 62·9 (70·9). The percentage of death to total treated was 6·1 (4·3).

1237. The total number of out-patients treated was 72,782 (78,761). The daily average of patients treated was 362·3 (425·5).

1238. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 118 and 1,712, respectively.

B. Maternity Hospitals.

1239. *The Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore.*—The total number of beds for women was 360 (360). Out of 17,380 (16,132) in-patients treated during the year, 14,250 were cured, 1,787 were relieved, 803 were discharged otherwise, 93 died and 447 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was ·5 (·7). The daily average attendance was 441·2 (427·9).

1240. The number of out-patients treated was 55,760 (31,678). The daily average attendance was 267·3.

1241. Out of 9,358 full-time parturition cases admitted, 5,616 were normal and 3,742 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 180, miscarriages 137, and abortions 762. Out of a total of 9,453 births, 8,876 were live births and 577 were still births. The total number of deaths among live births was 280 and the number of maternal deaths was 43.

1242. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 432 and 498, respectively.

1243. Family Planning Clinics.—The number of persons contacted for family planning education was 962 and the number of cases supplied with contraceptives was 12 and the number of sterilizations conducted was 61.

1244. *The Children's Hospital, Bangalore.*—A Children's Hospital with provision of 50 beds for in-patients treatment is attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital,

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Bangalore. Out of 3,124 (2,857) children treated as in-patients, 1,695 were cured, 624 were relieved, 305 were discharged otherwise, 361 died and 139 remained under treatement at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 11·5. The daily average of old and new cases treated was 76·3. The total number of children treated as out-patients was 24,768 (22,107). The daily average of old and new cases treated was 149·8 (103·1).

1245. The largest number of children were treated for the Chronic Enteritis and Ulcerative colitis, Acute Bronchitis, Influenza and other digestive diseases.

1246. *The Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 296 (296) beds for women and children in the hospital.

1247. Out of 12,296 (12,221) in-patients treated during the year, 10,700 were cured, 937 were relieved, 531 were discharged, 128 were died. The percentage of death to total number of new patients treated was 1·00(1·2). The daily average attendance was 320·8 (312·7).

1248. The number of out-patients treated was 73,440 (70,874). The daily average attendance was 393·0 (399·1).

1249. Out of 4,386 parturition cases, 3,112 were normal and 1,274 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 54, miscarriages 38 and abortions 361. The maternal deaths was 10. Out of a total of 4,419 births, 4, 363 were live births and 56 were still births. Out of the former, 24 infants died.

1250. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 213 and 1,175, respectively.

1251. *H. S. I. S. Gosha Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 140 beds in the hospital.

1252. Out of 4,136 (3,232) in-patients treated during the year, 3,745 were cured, 256 relieved, 15 discharged otherwise, 36 died and 84 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death to total number of patients treated was 0·9 (1·0). The daily average treated was 105·0 (91·2).

1253. The number of out-patients treated was 24,168 (22,168). The daily average attendance was 230·4 (217·4).

1254. Out of 1,566 parturition cases admitted during the year, 1,484 were normal and 82 were abnormal. The

number of premature deliveries was 99, miscarriages 22, and abortions 125. Out of 1,584 births, 1,513 were live births and 71 were still births. Of the former, 33 infants died. The total number of mothers giving plural births was 17 and triplicate was one.

1255. *The Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore.*—The total number of beds in the hospital was 204.

1256. Out of 9,408 (8,387) in-patients treated, 7,151 were cured, 1,861 were relieved, 72 discharged otherwise, 43 died and 281 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 0·4 (0·5). The daily average of in-patients was 283·2 (215·8).

1257. The number of out-patients treated was 27,658 (25,052). The daily average attendance was 154·1 (124·7).

1258. Out of 5,506 parturition cases conducted during the year, 4,846 were normal and 660 were abnormal. The number of premature deliveries was 660, miscarriages 52 and abortions 706. Out of 5,567 births, 5,261 were live births and 306 were still births. Of the former, 156 infants died. The total number of mothers giving plural births was 61. The total number of maternal deaths was 43.

1259. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 192 and 1,676, respectively.

C. Special Institutions.

1260. *The Mental Hospital, Bangalore.*—The number of beds in the hospital was 500 (300).

1261. Out of 1,936 (1,739) in-patients, 672 were cured, 488 were relieved, 161 were discharged otherwise, 73 died and 542 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 3·8 (5·1). The daily average of in-patients treated was 566·7 (535·7).

1262. The total number of out-patients treated was 1,343 (1,160). The daily average attendance was 6·8 (3·5).

1263. *The Minto Opthalmic Hospital, Bangalore.*—There were 205 (205) beds in the hospital.

1264. Out of 5,162 (5,087) in-patients treated, 3,318 were cured, 1,176 were relieved, 406 were discharged otherwise, eight died and 254 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of death was 0·2 (0·1). The daily average attendance was 261·9 (264·5).

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1265. The number of out-patients treated was 50,387. The daily average attendance was 291·9 (278·0).

1266. The number of major and minor operations performed during the year were 2,335 and 12,102, respectively.

1267. The working of the Tuberculosis Institutions in the State was as follows:—

Serial Number	Particulars	The Princess Krishnajammani Sanatorium, Mysore.	The Shanta Bai Deva Rao Shivaram, Sanatorium, Bangalore.	Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Civil Station, Bangalore.	Government Wellesly T.B. Sanatorium, Bellary.
1	No. of beds available	354	262	82	216
2		(354)	(182)	(82)	(236)
	No. of in-patients treated	1,452	941	430	965
		(1,427)	(613)	(381)	(811)
	Of these				
	No. cured ...	78	...	...	...
	No. relieved ...	974	837	419	491
	No. discharged otherwise.	54	64	...	214
	No. died ...	22	40	11	31
	No. remained at the end of the year.	324	...	...	229
	The percentage of death to total treated.	1·5	4·2	2·2	3·2
		(2·1)	(8·6)	(7·3)	(0·05)
	The daily average of in-patiens treated.	338·1	205·6	77·0	215·9
		(335·1)	(172·8)	(79·0)	(189·6)
3	No. of out-patients treated	11,629	6,133	1,007	2,725
		(12,055)	(6,759)	(820)	(2,169)
	The daily average attendance of out-patients treated.	47·6	23·7	9·6	9·1
		(36·7)	(20·4)	(4·6)	(9·3)
4	No. of surgical operations.—				
	Major ...	97	31	44	21
	Minor ...	216	154	...	227

The Epidemic Hospitals, Civil Station, Bangalore, Mysore and K.G.F.

1268. There were three epidemic diseases hospitals in the State *viz.*, (1) The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore, (2) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Mysore and (3) The Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Kolar Gold Fields.

1269. Out of 2,684 (3,295) in-patients treated in all the three Hospitals, 1,396 were cured, 473 improved, 310 discharged otherwise, 365 died and 140 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The largest number of patients, *viz.*, 522 was between the age of 5 to 10 years, the next lower numbers 495 and 492 were in the age of 20 to 30 years and 1 to 5 years, respectively.

1270. A large majority of patients in these institutions were labourers. The poor economical conditions of the people may be mainly responsible for their falling an easy prey to infectious diseases.

1271. The total number of out-patients treated in all these hospitals was 14,763 (18,816).

Conclusion

1272. The District and Local Fund Hospitals in the State were working satisfactorily during the year.

1273. The work of Medical Relief in the State has shown all round improvements during the year. There has been much overcrowding of patients in the City Hospitals and in order to relieve this conjestion, the latest X-ray apparatus etc., have been supplied to the important District Hospitals and the additional wards were being built or had been opened.

(iv) Department of Indian Medicine

1274. *Achievements of Government Cottege of Indian Medicine and Hospital during Second Five-Year Plan*— To encourage the progress of Ayurvedic and Unani systems of Medicine in the State in general and upgrade the Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital in particular during Second Five-Year Plan, Government sanctioned the following important schemes :—

(1) The College of Indian Medicine was upgraded to Graduate Course from L.A.M.S. to G.C.A.M. and extra staff sanctioned.

(2) The bed-strength of the Hospital was increased from 36 to 100 to provide better and increased clinical facilities to the students.

(3) The Government have sanctioned the posting of final year passed students as apprentice physicians to various District Headquarters Hospitals and Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in the State according to the choice of the students.

(4) The Government have sanctioned the appointments of four specialists from the K. R. Hospital, Mysore, to give special demonstration in (a) E.N.T., (b) Ophthalmology, (c) Dentistry and d) Dermetology including Venerealogy in two sessions to the final year L.A.M.S. students.

(5) Facilities have been provided for the clinical training in Surgery and Midwifery at Government College of Indian Medicine and Hospital and Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore, respectively.

(6) The Government have sanctioned the construction of an additional building to the College at an estimated cost of Rs. 59,000 in the hospital premises.

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1275. The strength of the College during the year was 263 (242 boys and 21 girls) as against 280 (253 boys and 27 girls) in the previous year.

1267. Government sanctioned the closure of the Unani Section and sanctioned the deputation of five students to study the Unani system of Medicine outside the State, on payment of scholarship of Rs. 75 p.m. for the duration of their study, as it was more economical.

1277. A sum of Rs. 35,415-42 (Rs. 20,638-98) was realised as tuition and examination fee during the year.

1278. Out of the provision of Rs. 56,000 during 1958-59 under Second Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 47,732 was spent towards the staff and equipment.

1279. *Hospital Section.*— The total number of out-patients treated in the Hospital attached to the College during the year was 3,33,513. The bed-strength of the hospital was increased from 36 to 100. The number of in-patients treated was 2,118,

1280. *Pharmacy Section.*— Out of the provision of Rs. 20,000 made for the purchase of drugs and herbs required for both in-and out-patients, Rs. 7,572-66 was spent during the year.

1281. Grants-in-aid are being given every year to the private institutions depending upon the recurring and non-recurring expenditure and the total deficit of the institutions.

1282. There were three Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas at Belgaum, Hubli and Bijapur recognised by the Govern ment and the Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalayas at Kushtagi, Udipi, Mysore and Bangalore, which train students for the D.S.A.C. Examinations have been started during the year. Taranatha Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Bellary, and Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, train students for the G.C.A.M. Examination.

1283. There were 515 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries on 31st December 1958, of which 35 were Government, 219 District Board and 261 Local Bodies.

1284. *Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.*— The Central Pharmacy has been established with a view to prepare genuine standard and shastric medicines in bulk quantities to cater to the needs of Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals in the State and to the public by way of sale.

At present there are two major Hospitals in the State ; one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore. The Central Pharmacy supplied medicines to these two institutions besides supplying medicines to Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries all over the State.

1285. During the year, purchase of drugs and herbs to an extent of Rs. 66,500 was made by the Pharmacy and prepared medicines were supplied to dispensaries and hospitals.

1286. *Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore.*—Sri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore, is a premier hospital in the State affording facilities for treatment of out-and in-patients in Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines. Due to the increasing demand from patients receiving admission both in general and special ward, action was taken to increase the bed-strength from 163 to 190. Government have also sanctioned the conversions of the rooms in the First Floor of the Institute into special wards.

1287. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 6,66,239 (6,62,443), including the branch Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries. The total number of in-patients was 2,769 (2,683).

1288. The supply of medicines to hospital as well as its branch dispensaries was effected from Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore.

1289. The collection made by the levy of feesfrom the in-patients in the special wards during the year was Rs. 10,151 (Rs. 12,234-75).

1290. The budget allotment for the year towards the Institute was Rs, 3,75,900.

1291. On the whole, the Institution was very rapidly progressing in the field of Indian Medicine catering medical aid to the sick both from far and near, infusing confidence and faith in the Indian Medicine. Moreover, the distinguished visitors who are well versed in Indian Medicine opine that Post-Graduate Training Centre and Research Centre may be started in this Institution as this is considered to be the largest institution in Indian Medicine. Conclusion

CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1292. The year 1958-59 registered further strides in the field of Education and there was an all round progress in all stages of Education.

1293. *Pre-Primary Education*:—There were altogether 141 (Government—49, aided—86, un-aided—6) Nursery Schools in the State. In order to provide trained teachers in aided Nursery Schools, Nursery Training Sections have been opened at the Women's Training Colleges of Mysore and Dharwar to train 25 teachers at each centre.

1294. *Primary Education*:—During the year, 400 Primary Schools of the Basic Type were opened. Under the scheme to relieve Educated Unemployment and expansion of Primary Education, the Government of India have allotted to this State 660 teachers for being appointed to new schools to be opened or for upgrading the existing schools or for strengthening the over-crowded primary schools with additional teachers. The majority of the teachers under this scheme have been allotted to the most educationally backward area of the State *viz.*, Hyderabad Karnatak. Besides, 500 additional teachers were sanctioned either for strengthening the existing primary schools or for upgrading them. To continue the programme of Compulsory Education as per the Bombay Primary Education Act of 1947, sanction was accorded for the appointment of 1,079 additional teachers for District School Boards and these additional teachers are to be utilised to provide teachers for fresh admissions of children aged 10 years in villages with a population of 500 to 999 and 200 to 499.

1295. In addition, Government have sanctioned the taking over to Government control of 89 Primary-*cum*-Middle Schools at a cost of Rs. 2·74 lakhs recurring and Rs. 3·15 lakhs non-recurring in view of the poor economic

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conditions of the Hyderabad Karnatak area and the inabilty of the private managements to run higher classes on grant-in-aid basis. Government also took over the control and administration of 90 primary schools in Kollegal Taluk.

1296. There were 24,045 Primary Schools in the State, of which 2,671 were of the basic type. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, so far 1,343 schools have been converted into Basic type. The number of Junior and Senior Basic Schools in the State during the year was 2,886 with a total estimated enrolment of 4,15,896 pupils. The policy of converting general schools into Basic Schools will be continued year after year. However, the new primary school syllabus of 7-years integrated course has been prepared in such a manner as to incorporate all the important features of Basic Education.

Attendance Scholarships.

1297. A scheme of encouraging the enrolment of girls at the primary stage implemented in the year 1957-58 was in force during the year. About 60,000 attendance scholarships at a total cost of Rs. 4,71,175 were awarded during the year. The rates of scholarships were Rs. 5 for standards I and II, Rs. 10 for III and IV, Rs. 15 for V and VI and Rs. 20 for VII and VIII standards per annum.

1298. This has gone a considerable way in improving the attendance and enrolment of girls in schools.

Mid-day Meals.

1299. As a measure of providing some amenities to the school children of the Primary stage, the scheme of mid-day meals has been continued and this is expected to improve the enrolment and attendance of the pupils in the primary schools. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided therefor.

Buildings.

1300. In order to provide accommodation for needy primary schools, construction of 188 class rooms has been sanctioned and works were under progress. To improve the quality of Basic Education, provision for construction of 16 craft sheds has also been made and the work had been taken up.

Seminars on Primary Education.

1301. Two Zonal Orientation Seminars, one at Bangalore and another at Dharwar for the Inspectors of Schools have been held. Besides, sanction was accorded for conducting refresher courses at 80 centres on an average of four per Educational District, each centre having 50 teachers for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 75,000 has been

allotted for the purpose. The main topic of discussion was the new integrated Primary School Curriculum.

1302. Basic Education week was organised throughout the State during the year. Training of Teachers.

1303. The Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar, continued to train 150 teachers. The training capacity of the Post-Graduate Basic Training College at Doddaballapur continued to be 50 per year. The Graduate Basic Training Centre, Dharwar, continued to train 30 Graduate Teachers during the year.

1304. The number of Teachers' Training Institutions of the Non-Basic type was 26 (25). The total strength of Institutes was 3,146 (2,540). Of these Institutions, 10 were for women.

1305. The number of Basic Training Institutes increased from 23 to 25, with a student strength of 2,747.

1306. *Secondary Education.*—There were 570 (546) High Schools at the end of the year. This works out to one High School for about 40,000 population as compared to the All India figure (1956) of one High School for 36,000 of the population.

1307. Fourteen Government Schools and 10 Multipurpose Higher Secondary Schools were started during the year. The conversion of 28 High Schools to the Higher Secondary type including the four Middle-*cum*-High Schools in Hyderabad Karnatak area was sanctioned.

1308. Under the programme of diversification of courses of studies in the Secondary stage, 10 Boys High Schools were converted to Multipurpose type with Agriculture, and Home Science courses were also introduced in 17 Girls High Schools. Two more High Schools were converted to Multipurpose High Schools and given technical courses.

1309. Under the auspices of the All India Council for Secondary Education, a Seminar of Head Masters of Multipurpose High Schools in the State was held in Bangalore in the month of December 1958. A sum of Rs. 16,000 was sanctioned for running a 6-week course in Educational and Vocational Guidance at Mysore.

1310. The training of teachers in Home Science with one section to train 30 women teachers of Senior Primary Schools in Home Science was continued in the Maharani's Training College for Women, Mysore. Women's Education.

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Physical Education.

1311. Permission was also granted to the following Institutions for conducting certificate courses in Physical Education,

(1) Mallasajjana Vyayamashala, Dharwar.
(2) Y. M. C. A., Bangalore.
(3) Benyon Smith Training Institute of Physical Education, Belgaum.

Library Development.

1312. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was provided for the purchase of books and maintenance of Central Education Library already started at Bangalore. Grants amounting to Rs. 40,000 for Regional and District Libraries have been sanctioned to purchase books and equipment.

Audio Visual Education.

1313. Under the scheme of expansion of Audio Visual Education in the State, sanction has been accorded for utilising a sum of Rs. 1·01 lakhs for continuation of the Visual Education Centres already started and for the establishment of a Visual Education Library and Film Library. A short term training of teachers in Visual Education was also held during the year.

Educational Research Bureau.

1314. The Educational Research Bureau for carrying on Research in curriculum construction and writing of text books was established in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction at a total cost of Rs. 1·25 lakhs, and the Bureau commenced functioning during the year.

Propagation and Development of Hindi

1315. A sum of Rs. 78,000 was provided for the payment of grants to Hindi Organisations in the State towards developmental activities. Two hundred and twenty-eight free Hindi classes at a cost of Rs. 68,400 for Government officials were organised under the scheme of propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas.

1316. A sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sanctioned towards the grant of stipends to Hindi Pracharaks undergoing Hindi Shikshak Training Courses.

Examination Results.

1317. The results of S. S. L. C. and its equivalent examination for September 1958 and for March-April 1959 were as follows ;—

Supplementary Examination held in September 1958.

	No. appeared	No. Passed	Percentage of passes
Ex-Mysore ...	6,685	2,601	38·9
Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	1,284	339	26·4
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	1,150	387	33·6
Bombay Karnatak ...	5,126	2,516	49·1

Examinations of March-April 1959

	No. of appeared	No. passed	Percentage of passes
Ex-Mysore ...	30,306	16,504	54·02
Madras Karnatak including Coorg.	4,692	3,169	69·00
Hyderabad Karnatak ...	3,333 +755 (H. S. C. M. P)	861	27·5
Bombay Karnatak ...	8,853	5,098	57·5

Conclusion

1318. During the year, the problems arised after the Reorganisation continued to be tackled and the pace of development work was steadily kept up. The Educational Integration Advisory Committee took major decisions on the future pattern of Primary and Secondary Education, finalised the new Grant-in-Aid Code and took decisions on the new syllabuses to be introduced in the Primary and Secondary Schools and finalised the syllabuses of I, II and III standards.

(ii) University of Mysore.

1319. Consequent upon the passing of the Mysore University Act of 1956, which came into force on January 1, 1957, the University became an autonomous corporation.

Courses of Studies.

1320. A general scheme of reorganisation of Courses of Studies in the University was decided upon, and as a part of it, the 3—Year Degree courses for B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com. Degrees were introduced during the year. An important feature of the scheme was the inclusion of General Education in the curricula for the Pre-University and the B.A., and B.Sc., Degree courses. This provides for the study of General Science by Arts students and of Social Science by students of Science subjects. Pre-Professional courses of an year's duration in subjects like Engineering, Textile Technology, Agriculture, Medicine and Dental Surgery were introduced in the professional colleges at the beginning of the year. The B.V.Sc. (Bachelor of Veterinary Science) course was also instituted during the year.

1321. The number of colleges under the University was 54. Of these, 17 were maintained by the University and 37 were affiliated institutions.

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Colleges

1322. The following institutions offered research facilities for Post-Graduate courses:—

(1) Maharaja's College, Mysore; (2) Central College, Bangalore; (3) Teachers' College, Mysore; (4) All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore (5) Medical College, Mysore; (6) Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

1323. The Intermediate Colleges at Hassan and Chitradurga were upgraded during the year with provision for B.A., and B.Sc. courses.

1324. The Medical College, Mysore, which was being administered by the University was transferred to the Government during the year.

1325. There were 1,682 teachers working in the University during the year.

Student Strength

1326. The total number of students enrolled in the University during 1958-59 was 29,990 (30,359). The number of women students was 5,168 (5,132). There were five colleges meant exclusively for women—two at Bangalore, two at Mangalore and one at Mysore. The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students during the year was 1,264 (986). There were 42 foreign students studying in the University during the year. They were nationals of countries both far and near, namely, U.S.A., France, Ireland, Africa, Mauritius, Nepal, Burma, Ceylon and Goa.

1327. There were 11,913 students in the Pre-University Class, 9,144 in the Degree Class (Arts and Science) and 8,933 in Professional Courses in the University during the year.

Hostels

1328. Hostels were maintained by the University in all important places. Many colleges had free canteens, where mid-day refreshments were supplied to needy students. The University spent Rs. 30,000 on this account.

Scholarships, Freestudentships and Fellowships.

1329. The University provided Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 30,000 for awarding scholarships to students of Backward Communities and Depressed Classes, respectively. The Government of India and the University Grants Commission also awarded a large number of scholarships to students belonging to the aforesaid communities. Eight hundred and twenty-seven out of 1,103 Scheduled Castes students, all the eight students in the University belonging

to Scheduled Tribes and 3,823 out of 13,769 students of Backward Classes were recipients of scholarships or stipends or other financial help from one source or another. Apart from these, 6,865 students of these communities were in receipt of Freestudentships.

1330. Special Fellowships and Scholarships were awarded to seven candidates for doing research or pursuing Doctorate or Masters Degree courses. Six members of teaching staff received scholarships from the Government of India under the Overseas Scholarship Scheme for study abroad.

1331. The introduction of the Regional Language, Kannada, as an optional medium of instruction for the Pre-University class in the University necessitated the introduction of the Kannada medium in the Degree Course also during the year 1958-59. Medium of Instruction.

1332. The Degree of Doctor of Letters (Honoris Causa) was conferred upon Sri V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister for Defence, Government of India, at a special Convocation held on 10th March 1959. Honorary Degree.

1333. The thirty-ninth Annual Convocation of the University was held in Mysore on 13th November 1958 and in this 3,291 graduates received their Degrees. Of these, 88 graduates received medals or prizes for distinction in their several examinations. Convocation.

1334. The long felt need of the University to have its own printing press was fulfilled during the year with the establishment of the Mysore University Printing Press in Mysore together with the Department of Publications and Extension Lectures.

Development schemes of the University under the Second Five-Year Plan.

(1) Introduction of the Three-Year Degree Course in Colleges.

1335. To facilitate the introduction of the 3-Year Degree Course in twenty-one Arts and Science Colleges under the University, the University Grants Commission approved a scheme involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 33,10,000 during the Second Five-Year Plan Period. The expenditure is to be shared by the University Grants Development Schemes.

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Commission and the Colleges concerned. The 3-Year Degree-Course was introduced in the University during 1958-59, the outlay during the year being Rs. 7,44,900.

(2) Schemes for the Improvement of the College of Engineering, Bangalore.

1336. (*a*) *Technical Development Scheme.*—This Scheme has been under implementation since 1954-55 and was nearing completion. The following statement shows the provision made for it under the Second Plan and the expenditure incurred up to the end of 1958-59.

Item of expenditure		Provision made in the plan	Actual amount of money spent
		Rs.	Rs.
Building (College)	...	2·50 lakhs	1,27,992
Equipment	...	7·35 lakhs	3,77,006
Hostel Building	...	1·50* lakhs	66,271

(*Interest-free loan given by the Government of India).

The expenditure on buildings and equipment was shared by the University Grants Commission and the Government in the ratio 1 : 2. The construction of the Hostel building was completed.

(*b*) *Expansion of the Training Capacity of the College.*—The Government of India have selected the College of Engineering, Bangalore, for expansion of its training capacity during the Second Plan Period. They have approved the following expenditure in connection with this scheme of expansion :—

		Rs.
Building	...	7·56 lakhs
Equipment	...	5·12 lakhs
Staff	...	3·125 lakhs (Max. per year)

In pursuance of this scheme, the number of students admitted to this College annually was raised from 120 to 210 from the year 1957-58. The expenditure incurred in the course of the implementation of this scheme up to the end of 1958-59 was :—

			Rs.
Buildings	...	...	Nil
Equipment	...	...	27,981
Staff	...	...	33,133

The extension of the Mechanical and Electrical Laboratory wings has been taken up under the Building Programme.

(3) Development of Post-Graduate Studies and Research in Humanities.

1337. The University Grants Commission appoved two schemes for the development of Post-Graduate Study and Research in Humanities under the Second Five-Year Plan.

The following expenditure was approved for the implementation of these schemes :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Departments of Kannada, Psychology, Political Science, Economics, Hindi and Education.	11 lakhs
(*b*) Departments of English, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian and Arabic, Philosophy and Sociology.	15·05 lakhs

1338. As part of the above schemes, it was proposed to construct a new building for the University Library at a cost of Rs. 6·00 lakhs. A building for the Post-Graduate Block was recently purchased.

(iii) Karnatak University.

1339. The strength of students in the Karnatak University rose from 9,473 in 1957-58 to 11,108 in 1958-59. The number of women students increased to 904 in 1958.59 from 710 in the previous year. Strength

1340. At the Annual Convocation, which was held on 12th October 1959, Degrees were awarded to 939 candidates.

1341. The University introduced from June 1958, the revised Pre-University Courses in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. The 3-year B.A./B.Sc. Degree Courses will come into force from June 1959. The University has also decided to introduce from June 1959, the revised 5-Year B.Sc. (Agri.) Course after the S. S. C. Examination. One important decision taken was not to allow graduate students to take a research degree like the Ph. D. without passing M.A. or M.Sc. Examination.

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Kannada Research Institute.

1342. The Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar, is directly run by the University, and its main object is to encourage research work in Ancient Indian History and Culture. The Institute has, so far, published 38 publications.

1343. The University took over the Karnatak College, Dharwar, from the Government on 16th September 1958. The University has been trying to run the College as a model college for the rest of the affiliated colleges to emulate.

1344. The University also started during the year two more departments, *viz.*, (1) The Department of Mathematics, and (2) The Department of Inorganic Chemistry. The five research schemes undertaken by the University during the previous year were also continued during the year.

University Library.

1345. The total collection of books in the University Library, excluding pamphlets, comes to about 41,000 volumes. The total acquisition of books during the year including 1,500 volumes donated by the Late Gurudev Ranade was 6,508.

1346. During the year, the University Grants Commission sanctioned Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of books and periodicals in the Scientific and Technical subjects and the Humanities and Social Sciences, respectively. The Library has also purchased nine Microfilms, a film strip, and recordings made by the Marlowe Society of Cambridge of six dramas.

1347. During the year, ten lecture camps were held at different mofussil places in the Seven Districts thus bringing the total number of lecture camps to 50.

Scheme of Extension Lecture Series.

1348. Under the Scheme of Extension Lecture series, the booklets *viz.*, (i) Sarvajanik Adalits by Shri G. S. Halappa, (ii) Vicharavad by Shri Gourish Kaikini, and (iii) Mahakavi Milton by Prof. G. S. Amur, were published. Two more manuscripts have been accepted for publication in the above series.

1349. The thesis ' The Karnatak Theatre ' by Dr. H.K. Ranganath accepted for the Doctorate Degree of this University was in the press. This will be the 1st publication in the series of ' Approved Research Works Doctorate Thesis (Humanities)' to be published with the financial

assistance from the University Grants Commission. The press copy of the manuscripts of 'Lectures on Karnatak Mysticism' by the late Dr. R. D. Ranade has been prepared by the Diwakar Committee appointed to edit the aforesaid lectures.

1350. The Publication Department has, so far, collected 50 old manuscripts containing 'Vachanas,' 'Puranas' and poetical works of old Kannada and Folklores of which some are unpublished. Publications.

1351. The second issues of the Science and Humanities numbers of the University Journal were published in 1958. The third issues of both the numbers were in press.

1352. Under the Circulating Library Scheme, 20 villages in Dharwar District have been covered. The villagers are taking full advantage of the facilities afforded to them by the University. Circulating Library Scheme.

1353. The University accepted the Scheme of Students' Aid Fund sponsored by the University Grants Commission. The collections from the colleges and the grant of the University Grants Commission were pooled together and the entire amount was allotted to the various colleges keeping in view the number of students in each of the colleges and the collections made by them. The aim of this scheme was to give financial assistance to deserving and poor students in the affiliated colleges. Students' Aid Fund.

1354. The University Team consisting of two students participated in the Inter-University Elocution Competition in English held at Waltair and won the trophy. One of them was awarded 'Shri S. B. Pattabhirama Rao Rolling Trophy' and the Vice-Chancellor's individual cup.

1355. The University also participated in the Inter-University Radio Group Discussion competition and All India Radio Play competition.

(iv) Technical Education.

1356. The State Board of Technical Education met on 26th March 1959 and reviewed the facilities for Technical Education in the State and considered the question of introducing condensed courses at degree and diploma levels in appropriate Technical Courses, and the introduction of Junior Technical Schools in the State as suggested by Central Government and the nomination of representatives. State Board of Technical Education.

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of the State Board of Technical Education to the Governing Councils of Aided Institutions.

Number of Institutions.

1357. The number of Institutions under the Department at the end of the year was 23 (14) and the number of Institutions which received grant-in-aid during the year stood at 12 (8).

Admissions.

1358. The admissions to the various Institutions during the year stood at 4,177 (2,427) and the total strength was 6,942 (4,579). The average attendance of the students in all the Institutions was quite satisfactory.

Scholarships and Freeships

1359. The number of scholarships and freeships awarded during the year in the various Technical Institutions was as follows:—

State Government Scholarships ...	563
Government of India Scholarships ...	210
Corporation or Municipal Scholarships.	66
Other Scholarships ...	228
Freeships ...	1,407

Examinations.

1360. The results at the Annual and Supplementary Examinations of 1958 were generally satisfactory.

1361. A sum of Rs. 1,71,657 was realised by way of examinations fees. Against this, the total expenditure for conducting examinations amounted to Rs. 2,20,758.

Training and Employment.

1362. The students who secured Diplomas and Certificates after completing the courses of studies and training have secured employments in the concerns, public and private, in and outside the State.

Industrial Training Centres.

1363. Adult Civilian Training Centres (of the Department of Labour) attached to the Polytechnics of Bangalore, Mysore, Davangere, Bellary, Raichur, Gulbarga and Mangalore worked satisfactorily and the trainees continued to receive industrial training during the year.

Important events of the year.

1364. (1) The Polytechnic, Mangalore, was selected for expansion as per Ghosh-Chandrakanth Report and Diploma Course in Electrical Engineering was introduced and the intake in Mechanical and Civil was increased. (2) The admissions to the Civil Engineering Section of Polytechnic, Bellary, was raised by 20, thus upgrading the Polytechnic to a standard Institution with a total intake of 120. (3) The Polytechnic, Gulbarga, was upgraded to a standard Institution with an intake of 120.

General.

1365. Consequent on the implementation of the Second Five-Year Plan Schemes, the activities of the Department have expanded all round. Five new polytechnics were started during the year. The B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere, and S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore, were brought under the control of this Department.

(v) Government Flying Training School, Bangalore.

Object

1366. The Institution is concerned mainly with the training of young men of the State in particular and others in general, in flying up to the 'A' Licence standard and creating Airmindedness among the people of the State.

Subsidy Agreement

1367. The Government of India have sanctioned subsidy and flying subvention at the following rates during the year :—

1. Fixed Subsidy ... Rs. 40,000 per annum.
2. Flying Subvention :

(a) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours done by Matriculates who are below 28 years of age and at Rs. 35 per hour for Non-Matriculates and above 28 years of age;

(b) at Rs. 35 per hour in respect of hours done by N. C. C. trainees ;

(c) at Rs. 60 per hour in respect of hours flown by Government of India scholars who are selected under India Government Scholarship Scheme ;

(d) at Rs. 50 per hour in respect of hours flown by personnel of the Indian Air Force and Civil Aviation Department undergoing flying training.

Financial Assistance (Subsidy)

1368. During the year, the Institution received financial assistance of Rs. 76,835-84 (Rs. 86, 849.15) from the the Government of India.

Scholarship Scheme

1369. During the year, the Government of India sanctioned three Scholarships to the Institution and they were undergoing training during the year.

N.C. C. Training

1370. The training for the cadets of N. C. C. Air wing was commenced in the month of April 1958. There were 14 cadets on 1st April 1958 who were admitted during the year 1957-58. Out of 14 cadets, five cadets successfully completed their training, out of them three cadets obtained the Pilots 'A' Licence during the year. In addition to these old cadets, 17 new cadets were admitted during the year.

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1371. During the year, 1,080 passengers were given Joy Flights at Bangalore and Mysore earning an income of Rs. 6,829.

Income and Expenditure

1372. The total income and expenditure of the Institution during the year were Rs. 1,01, 596-68 (Rs. 1,15,561-74) and Rs. 1,70,921-06 (Rs. 1,93,919-45), respectively. The main reason for less income during the year was on account of fall in flying hours.

Accidents

1373. There were no accidents during the year.

(vi) Government Museum, Bangalore.

1374. The Government Museum, Bangalore, continued to be popular and was visited by 5,76,419 persons during the year. A total number of 16,592 students from 266 educational institutions paid study visits during the year.

1375. A collection of gold and silver medals usually awarded for public service and distinguished war service, were received for preservation and study from the Government. A gold Mohar of the East India Company and another of the period of Queen Victoria (1841) were also presented by Government.

1376. Some specimans of arms mostly War Trophies were received through presentation from I. A. F. Headquarters, Jalhalli, Bangalore. Another interesting exhibit acquired for the Ethnology Section is the head-dress of an aboriginal Maori Chief from New Zealand. This was presented by a visitor to the Museum. A collection of dress worn by Banajara ladies was specially got prepared through Banajara ladies proficient in the work and despatched to the National Museum, New Delhi, for display in the wing to be opened for State Dresses.

1377. A nicely embroidered picture of Rani Channamma of Kittur prepared by Smt. Prabhavathi V. Heddurshetti, Belgaum, was acquired for the Museum.

1378. A bronze image of 'Ambegalu Krishna' and an exquisitely carved ivory mirror were acquired for the Museum.

1379. There were a number of distinguished visitors who visited the institution during the year for purposes of reference and study.